



NIDDERDALE  
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1956

by

D. D. PAYNE, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

*Medical Officer of Health*



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## THE HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1956

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Chairman : Colonel S. Rhodes, C.B., D.S.O.

Vice-Chairman : J. A. Hardcastle.

Councillor Major E. Ambler.

Councillor J. D. Leather.

„ F. H. Ashton.

„ Col. O. V. C. Meysey-  
Thompson.

„ S Bellerby.

„ J. Nelson.

„ W. Bellerby.

„ J. Orton.

„ H. E. Booth.

„ Baden Powell.

„ Brig. G. S. Brunskill,  
M.C., C.B.E.

„ S. E. Parker.

„ J. W. D. Cariss.

„ H. Proctor.

„ J. Cooper, J.P.

„ E. Slater.

„ Mrs. F. G. Dent.

„ The Hon. C. E. Stourton.

„ H. Eaddie.

„ Major Whately Thompson  
J.P.

„ N. Fawcitt.

„ J. O. Thompson.

„ A. T. Gregson.

„ C. D. Yewdall.

„ F. Hildreth.

„ G. R. Yeoman.

# NIDDERDALE RURAL DISTRICT

## PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL

Medical Officer of Health :

D. D. PAYNE, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

J. A. G. GRAHAM, M.B., Ch.B. (Appointed 1/1/56).

Engineer, Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector :

W. H. DINGSDALE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Certified Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

Additional Public Health Inspectors :

G. TEALE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Certified Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

R. HULLAH,

Certified Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

Clerical Staff : Engineer, Surveyor and Health Department.

DOROTHY I. ANDERTON.

MARGARET ROLLINSON.

A. MOSS.

To the Chairman and Members of the

## NIDDERDALE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentleman,

I submit for your information and consideration my Annual Report for the year 1956.

The population of the Nidderdale Rural District has shown a progressive increase since 1948. In the middle of that year it was estimated by the Registrar General to be 12,400, whilst in mid 1956 the population was estimated to be 15,860.

There was little infectious disease in the district during the year, in particular measles and whooping cough were far less prevalent than in 1955 .

Details of the vaccination against poliomyelitis are given in this report. At the end of the year there was a long waiting list of children who had been registered by their parents for this preventive inoculation. Shortage of supplies of vaccine had prevented more than a small proportion of those registered from receiving the vaccine. It is hoped that increased supplies will enable those on the waiting list to be vaccinated during 1957. The most stringent safety tests are applied to the vaccine during its manufacture before it is released for use.

In the past forty years the expectation of life of a boy at birth has increased by fifteen years and that of a girl by 16 years. These increases are largely the result of the fall in infant mortality.

In 1916 the infant mortality for England and Wales was 106 per thousand births whilst in 1956 it had fallen to 23.8. Looking back still further, I see from the Annual Report for 1896 of one of my predecessors, Dr. John Hislop, that the infant mortality rate was 170 in what was then known as the Knaresborough Rural Sanitary District. In 1956 the figure for the Nidderdale Rural District was 14.6.



This decrease in infant mortality is mainly due to the diminishing number of deaths of infants from respiratory and alimentary tract infection. During the last five years in England and Wales the death rate of children under one year from gastro-enteritis and from whooping cough has fallen by four times and deaths from pneumonia have been halved.

I desire to acknowledge the support and assistance I have received from the Chairman and Members of the Council and to record my appreciation of the work of Mr. Dingsdale and his staff.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

D .D. PAYNE,  
Medical Officer of Health

May, 1957.



## GENERAL STATISTICS, 1956.

Area (acres)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75,009
Population (mid-summer, 1956, estimated by the Registrar General)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,860
Number of Inhabited houses, March 31st, 1956	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,263
Rateable Value, March 31st, 1956	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£76,361
Product of Penny Rate, March 31st, 1956	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£303

### BIRTHS—

Live Births:	Males		Females		
Legitimate,	102	} 103	Legitimate,	101	} 103
Illegitimate,	1		Illegitimate,	2	
Birth Rate (Live births per 1,000 of the estimated population)					13.0
*Adjusted Birth Rate	„	„	„	„	16.1

Still Births:	Males	Females	
Legitimate,	3	Legitimate,	2
Illegitimate,	— } 3	Illegitimate,	— } 2
Still Births—Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	...	...	23.7

### DEATHS—

Number of Deaths—Males 90, Females 79	...	...	...	169
Death Rate (Deaths per 1,000 of the estimated population)	...	...	...	10.7
*Adjusted Death Rate	...	...	...	11.2
Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	...	...	...	nil

#### Deaths of Infants under one year of age:

	Males		Females		
Legitimate,	3	} 3	Legitimate,	—	} —
Illegitimate,	—		Illegitimate,	—	
3					

All Infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	14.6
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	Rate (per 1,000 population)			
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (2)	...	...	...	0.13
Deaths from other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	nil
Deaths from Infective and parasitic diseases excluding Tuberculosis but including Syphilis and other Venereal Diseases (1)	...	...	...	0.06
Deaths from Vascular lesions of the nervous system (23)	...	...	...	1.45
Deaths from Heart and Circulatory Diseases (64)	..	...	...	4.04
Deaths from Cancer (23)	...	...	...	1.45
Deaths from Respiratory Diseases (17)	...	...	...	1.07

\* Adjusted by Area Comparability factors supplied by the Registrar General. This adjustment makes allowance for the changing age structure of the population. (Births 1.24 and Deaths 1.05).

# Causes of Death in Nidderdale Rural District, 1956.

Causes of Death						1956	
						Male	Female
All Causes						90	79
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	1	1
2	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	—	—
3	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	1	—
4	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	—	—
7	Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	—	—
8	Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	—	—
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	3	1
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	1	1
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...	—	3
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	...	—	—
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	...	8	6
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	...	—	—
16	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	—	—
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	12	11
18	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	12	10
19	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	4	—
20	Other heart diseases	...	...	...	...	13	22
21	Other circulatory diseases	...	...	...	...	1	2
22	Influenza	...	...	...	...	3	1
23	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	1	1
24	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	8	3
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	—	—
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	1	1
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	—	2
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	1	2
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	3	—
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	—	—
31	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	—	1
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	8	4
33	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	4	2
34	All other accidents	...	...	...	...	2	3
35	Suicide	...	...	...	...	3	1
36	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	—	1
Total						169	

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

### 1. Population.

The population estimated by the Registrar General at the end of June, 1956, was 15,860, an increase of 250 as compared with the estimated population of the previous year.

### 2. Social Conditions.

The chief industry of the district is agriculture and the communal life in every village is based upon farming.

### 3. Births.

#### (a) Live Births.

The number of live births registered in Nidderdale during the year was 59, 32 males and 27 females, but the corrected figure supplied by the Registrar General, which takes into account inward and outward transfers, was 206, 103 males and 103 females.

The birth rate, when adjusted by the area comparability factor as given by the Registrar General, was 16.1 per thousand of the population which was 0.4 above the rate for England and Wales. (15.7).

There were 3 illegitimate births, 1 male and 2 females, representing 1.5 per cent of the live births.

#### (b) Still Births.

After adjustment for inward and outward transfers, there were 5 still-births, 3 males and 2 females, during the year. This gave a rate of 23.7 per thousand live and still births, compared with 23.0 the rate for England and Wales.

### 4. Deaths.

The number of deaths registered during the year was 113, 59 males and 54 females, but the number of deaths of residents corrected for inward and outward transfers by the Registrar General was 169, 90 males and 79 females. The crude death rate was 10.7 per thousand, but when adjusted in accordance with the comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General, the rate was raised to 11.2 per thousand, as compared with 11.7 for England and Wales.

The causes of death are shown in the table on page 8.

### 5. Infant Mortality.

During the year 3 resident infants, all males, died before reaching their first birthdays. The infant mortality rate was 14.6 per thousand live births compared with the rate of 23.8 for England and Wales.



## **GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA**

### **1. Public Health Officers of the Authority.**

The names and qualifications of these are set out on page 4.

### **2. Health Services.**

#### **(a) Laboratory Facilities.**

The Public Health Laboratory situated at the Harrogate General Hospital closed on the 31st March, 1956, the work being transferred to the Public Health Laboratory at Seacroft Hospital, Leeds. Arrangements have been made for the transport of specimens of milk and other food stuffs, including ice-cream, to be taken from the Harrogate General Hospital to the Laboratory at Seacroft, Leeds, for examination.

The routine bacteriological examination of clinical material such as throat swabs is undertaken at the Hospital Laboratory at the Harrogate General Hospital.

Dr. D. J. H. Payne, who was formerly the part-time Bacteriologist at the Harrogate Public Health Laboratory, is in charge of the Public Health Laboratory at Northallerton. He is able to undertake any special investigations of outbreaks of infection or suspected cases of food poisoning when his services are so required.

The chemical analysis of water is carried out by Messrs. Richardson and Jaffé, Bradford. The assessment of plumbosolvency is undertaken by the Public Health Laboratory Service at Wakefield.

#### **(b) Ambulance Facilities.**

Ambulance facilities are provided by the West Riding County Council from an area station situated at the Parade Garage, Harrogate, with sub-stations covering the outer areas at Ripon and Pateley Bridge. The service is provided free under the National Health Service Act and covers removal of infectious cases to hospital.

The 5 ambulances are all equipped with short wave wireless transmission and reception apparatus, enabling information to be passed to and from a central control. By this means, ambulances can be diverted to accidents and other emergencies and can save life and time. The Harrogate Station has its own transmitter, together with a monitor set which receives full information from the main control at Birkenshaw, Nr. Bradford.

### 3. Divisional Health Services.

The Divisional Health Services covering the areas of Harrogate, Knaresborough and Nidderdale, are administered from the Divisional Health Office, Municipal Offices, Harrogate.

These services include Maternity and Child Welfare, School Health and Dental, Care and After-Care, Midwifery, Home Nursing, Home Help and Mental Health Services.

Brief details of some of these services are given as follows:—

#### (a) Health Visiting and School Nursing.

Health visiting and school nursing have been carried out in the district by a whole-time health visitor living at Hessay. Four other health visitors resident in Harrogate undertake part-time duties in the Nidderdale Rural District.

#### (b) School Health Services.

These services are administered by the West Riding County Council through the Divisional School Medical Officer. School children are medically examined periodically at schools at routine medical inspections, and any cases found to require treatment are referred, where necessary, to their private practitioner, to the Minor Ailments Clinics which are held in Harrogate and Knaresborough, or to a Specialist Clinic in Knaresborough or Harrogate.

The Specialist Clinics include Cardiac, Ophthalmic, Orthoptic, Orthopaedic, Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics, and a Clinic for children with defective speech. There is also in Harrogate, a General School Clinic for cases requiring a more complete medical examination than is possible at the schools.

The Orthoptic Clinic was resumed in February on the appointment of Miss A. D. Gray who succeeded Miss Davey as the Orthoptist. This Clinic is concerned with children who are suffering from squint, and eye exercises are given to help the children overcome this condition.

398 children in attendance at schools in the Nidderdale Rural District were given routine medical examinations during the year. In addition 4 special inspections and 87 re-inspections were also carried out.

Dental inspection of children is undertaken at the schools and treatment is provided at the Dental Clinic, Chain Lane, Knaresborough, for those children whose schools are within easy distance of Knaresborough. For the more distant schools in the Division, treatment is provided by means of a Mobile Dental Treatment Unit.



**(c) Handicapped Children.**

Special examinations are made where it is found that a child is educationally retarded, and in certain cases special education is advised. At the end of the year there were 7 children resident in the Nidderdale Rural District who were educationally sub-normal, of whom 3 were attending special residential schools for this purpose.

Children who are ineducable are reported to the Mental Deficiency Committee of the West Riding County Council. 3 children were under supervision and were visited from time to time by the Mental Health Social Worker.

Other children who are physically handicapped are recommended for admission to special schools when this is considered desirable. 2 blind children, 1 deaf child and 1 epileptic child were attending residential special schools, and 1 partially sighted child was attending a special day school in York.

**(d) Employment of School Children.**

School children are medically examined for fitness for part-time employment as errand boys, shop assistants, etc., 10 children, 7 boys and 3 girls were medically examined during 1956 for this purpose.

There is close liaison with the Youth Employment Officer, and medical reports are made from time to time to the Youth Employment Officer on children who are leaving school and who are, in some way, handicapped. Information is given as to any occupation which would not be suitable for a particular child on medical grounds. Where the disability is severe, and the parents give consent in writing, more detailed medical reports are given in order that the case may be registered under the Disabled Persons Act. This Act gives certain advantages to disabled persons, these include priority in gaining suitable employment.

**(e) Maternity Services.**

214 births, including 5 still-births, were notified in respect of Nidderdale residents during the year. Of these, 63 confinements took place at home attended by domiciliary midwives. 75 births took place in the maternity wards of the Harrogate General Hospital, 25 in the Carlton Lodge Maternity Home, Harrogate, 21 in Ripon Maternity Home, 17 in York Maternity Home, and 13 in other institutions.

**(f) Home Nursing.**

Eight home nurses have undertaken work in the area during the year, and their services are much appreciated by the community. The majority of the work of the Home Nursing Service is amongst the elderly, particularly those who have some crippling defect and who are bed-ridden owing to chronic illness.

Approximately one third of the visits paid by these nurses are for the purpose of giving injections of antibiotics, insulin, or preparations of iron for anaemia.

**(g) Home Help Service.**

At the end of the year 16 part-time home helps were employed in Nidderdale. The total number of hours worked during the year was 11,533 as compared with 10,956 in 1955.

This service showed a continuing increase during the year. A total of 63 persons were given assistance by the home helps, of these, 12 cases were due to illness in the home, excluding illness of aged persons, and 36 cases were due to illness or infirmity of the aged. Home helps were supplied to 12 maternity cases, enabling the mothers to have their babies at home, and to 1 expectant mother. In 2 cases children were cared for through the Home Help Service whilst the mother was ill.

**(h) Child Welfare Centres.**

These centres are held at Boroughbridge, Poppleton and Whixley.

In addition, an advice centre is held in a building provided by the Army authorities for use of families of officers and men at the Hildebrand Barracks, Harrogate. On two afternoons each month, the mothers bring their babies for advice from the health visitor and for weighing. Although there is no doctor in attendance, cases considered to require medical advice are referred to their general practitioners or to the main clinic at 2, Dragon Parade, Harrogate.

315 children attended these centres during the year, making a total number of 2,640 attendances, of these children 110 attended for the first time. There has been expansion of the work at these centres during 1956 as the number of attendances in 1955 totalled 1,902.



(i) **Mobile Clinic.**

The Mobile Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic continued to serve this area during the year, visiting the villages of Burton Leonard, Hampsthwaite, Killinghall and Follifoot.

Mothers with children under five form the majority of users of the clinic, 86 such children attended, making in all 414 attendances. Immunisation against diphtheria and vaccination are carried out and, in the case of the younger children, immunisation against whooping cough.

(j) **Mental Health Service.**

The Mental Health Social Worker visits 17 mental defectives who are under Statutory Supervision, and 2 older defectives under Voluntary Supervision. 7 of the older defectives were in full time employment at the end of the year, and 4 were usefully occupied at home.

The Home Teacher visits 2 children and 3 older defectives. She teaches raffia work, knitting, rug making, and embroidery, and in the case of the children gives sense training.

(k) **Distribution of Welfare Foods.**

The distribution of welfare foods continued throughout the year from the 4 child welfare centres and 8 other distribution centres consisting of 1 Post Office and 7 private houses. The foods comprise National Dried Milk, orange juice, cod liver oil, and vitamins A and D tablets.

2,947 tins of National Dried Milk, 4,591 bottles of orange juice, 920 bottles of cod liver oil, and 286 packets of vitamins A and D tablets were issued.

## THE PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND THEIR CONTROL

The number of cases notified is set out on page 18.

### 1. **Scarlet Fever.**

7 cases of scarlet fever were notified as compared with 14 cases in 1955. 4 cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital and 3 were isolated at home.

### 2 **Measles.**

34 cases of measles were notified during the year as compared with 206 during 1955. 2 patients were admitted to hospital.

### 3. **Whooping Cough.**

12 cases of whooping cough were notified during the year as compared with 39 cases during the previous year.

### 4. **Pneumonia.**

7 cases of pneumonia were notified during the year as compared with 8 cases during 1955.

### 5. **Poliomyelitis.**

1 case of poliomyelitis was notified to me at the end of August in an adult aged forty six. He was admitted to Seacroft Hospital at Leeds and discharged home after three weeks treatment. He was a mild case having only slight weakness of his legs, and made a good recovery.

### 6 **Erysipelas.**

2 cases of erysipelas were notified. In one the skin of the foot was affected and in the other the nose and face. Both were treated with antibiotics and made a rapid recovery.

### 7. **Sonne Dysentery.**

A case of sonne dysentery was notified in a soldier at Hildebrand Barracks. His illness commenced whilst he was on leave at his home in Birmingham and on return to camp examination showed that he was suffering from Sonne dysentery. The symptoms rapidly cleared up and he was soon free from infection.

## **8. Puerperal Pyrexia.**

1 case of puerperal pyrexia was notified in a mother who was confined in her own home. The rise in temperature was due to an attack of bronchitis from which the patient made an uneventful recovery.

## **9. Tuberculosis.**

7 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, 3 males and 4 females, and 4 new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis, 3 males and 1 female, were notified during this period. 6 patients were admitted to sanatoria, 2 patients removed from the area and 2 cases recovered. There were 3 deaths from tuberculosis during the year.

## **10. Influenza.**

There were 65 cases of influenza during February, 1956, amongst Army Apprentices at Uniacke Barracks. Blood tests were taken from 5 of these patients and sent to Sheffield Virus Laboratory. Reports received from the laboratory stated that there was a high complement fixation anti-body against influenza 'A' and there is no doubt that the outbreak was due to this type of influenza virus.

## **11. Preventive Inoculations.**

### **(a) Diphtheria Immunisation.**

When visiting children, particularly those under one year of age, the health visitors stress the need for diphtheria immunisation. It is felt that personal persuasion of this character is the best form of propaganda.

177 immunisations were carried out during the year and in addition 188 reinforcing injections were given to children in whom the degree of immunity had been diminished by the length of time since their initial inoculation.

### **(b) Whooping Cough Immunisation.**

The number of whooping cough immunisations carried out during 1956 was 112.

### **(c) Smallpox Vaccination.**

During the year, 139 vaccinations against smallpox and 24 re-vaccinations were carried out in the area.



#### (d) **Tuberculosis Vaccination.**

The parents of thirteen year old school-children attending the council schools, were given the opportunity of accepting vaccination with B.C.G. for their children. It is first necessary to find out which children need this vaccination and this is determined by a test, known as the Mantoux test, which is a skin test showing whether the child has already acquired a natural resistance to tuberculosis or whether vaccination is desirable.

In Nidderdale 54 children received this preliminary Mantoux test and from this test it was shown that it was desirable for 33 children to receive B.C.G. vaccination, all of whom were vaccinated during the year.

#### (e) **Poliomyelitis Vaccination.**

Vaccination against poliomyelitis was offered for the first time in this country to children born between 1947 and 1954 inclusive. The vaccine is injected into the upper arm in two doses at an interval of not less than three weeks. The degree of protection afforded by this vaccine is not yet fully known, but in Canada, where more than a million children were vaccinated in 1955, the attack rate for paralytic poliomyelitis was five times greater among the unvaccinated children in the same age group than the vaccinated.

In the Nidderdale Rural District 63 children were vaccinated against poliomyelitis during the year. No unpleasant after-effects followed these injections and the health of the children did not appear to be in any way adversely affected by the vaccination.

### 12. **Mass Radiography.**

On the 3rd July, 1956, the Mass Radiography Unit carried out a survey at Boroughbridge when 237 people were examined.

The two groups examined were:—

	Males	Females	Total
General Public .....	89	144	233
W.R.C.C. (Teachers)	1	3	4

As a result of this survey, 1 case of inactive tuberculosis and 3 cases where there was some other non-tuberculous abnormality of the heart, chest or lungs were found.

Age Groups of Notified Cases of Infectious Diseases for the year 1956 :—

No. of Cases Notified Ages—Years	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Pneumonia	Poliomyelitis	Dysentery	Erysipelas	Puerperal Puerperal
Under 1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
1—2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
3—4	2	10	1	1	—	—	—	—
5—9	2	17	8	2	—	—	—	—
10—14	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24	—	2	1	—	—	1	1	—
25 and over	—	—	—	4	1	—	1	—
Total notified	7	34	12	7	1	1	2	—
No of cases admitted to Hospital	4	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
Total No. of Deaths of Notified Cases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

**NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 (Section 47)**

This section of the Act gives authority to order the removal to hospital, or Part III accommodation, of persons in need of care and attention where this is not being provided in their own homes. No case was dealt with under this section during 1956.

## **ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR FOR THE YEAR, 1956.**

To the Chairman and Members of the Rural District  
Council of Nidderdale.

I submit for your information and consideration, my annual report for the year ending 31st December, 1956.

The work of the department was harassed by changing staff and also by inadequate accommodation. An additional room is urgently required to accommodate the ever increasing volume of work. In spite of this, however, the work of the department has been carried on very well.

### **Housing Acts.**

The whole of the survey in connection with sub-standard houses has now been completed and the Council can go forward with their re-housing programme. A start has already been made in the Boroughbridge area.

### **Improvement Grants.**

Applications for "improvement grants" continue to increase, and many are pending. It is a pity that more people do not take advantage of this excellent Act which provides a very useful service indeed in the improvement of sub-standard houses.

### **Meat Inspection.**

This work takes up a fair amount of the Officer's time, but 100 per cent. inspection of carcasses of all animals slaughtered in the district is strictly adhered to, and great care is taken to ensure that all the meat supplied from this area is fit for human consumption. It gives me great satisfaction that the cordial liaison between butchers and staff continues, and much of the credit for this is due to the assistance given to my staff by the butchers themselves.

### **Water Supplies.**

Practically the whole of the district is now provided with piped water, and consideration has been given to carrying out improvements to the water storage at the Marton-cum-Grafton works. The consumption of water increases year by year, but this year the increase has not been quite so large.

### **Sewage Works.**

Quite a considerable portion of the area is covered by adequate sewage disposal facilities, but the parishes lacking these facilities still continue to be somewhat of a problem, particularly where the inadequate works are polluting the water-courses. The cesspool emptier has been a special boon in dealing with these difficult parishes.

### **Workmen.**

I am pleased to report that the labour difficulties that were experienced in previous years are now considerably improved, and the Council appear to have a satisfactory team of workmen. Very few complaints are made regarding the services provided by the Council.

I should like to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Council and the Medical Officer of Health for the kind co-operation and their progressive approach to the varied work of the department, and also to the staff, foremen and workmen for their loyalty and co-operation.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. DINGSDALE.

31st May, 1957.



# GENERAL STATISTICS, 1956

Parishes	Estimated Population 1951 census	No. of Dwellings	Water Supplies Population supplied by	
			Mains	Standpipes
Allerton-Mauleverer-with- Hopperton ... ..	168	42	102	
Arkendale ... ..	151	41	103	
Boroughbridge ... ..	1,969	561	1,916	
Brearton ... ..	161	42	96	
Burton Leonard ... ..	481	169	423	12
Cattal ... ..	145	38	121	
Coneythorpe and Clareton	46	14	28	
Copgrove ... ..	66	25	Private	
Dunsforth Lower ... ..	113	22	86	
Dunsforth Upper-with- Branton Green ... ..	146	41	139	
Farnham ... ..	107	38	99	
Felliscliffe ... ..	280	77	130	
Ferrensby ... ..	124	43	124	
Flaxby ... ..	62	15	52	
Follifoot ... ..	392	124	384	
Goldsborough ... ..	160	49	129	
Great Ouseburn ... ..	260	108	240	
Great Ribston-with Walshford ... ..	134	37	102	
Green Hammerton ... ..	586	187	551	14
Hampsthwaite ... ..	592	188	513	
Haverah Park ... ..	54	12	Private	
Hessay ... ..	117	31	105	
Hunsingore ... ..	140	40	126	
Killinghall ... ..	2,401	351	2,300	
Kirby Hall ... ..	31	11	22	
Kirk Hammerton ... ..	393	129	366	
Knapton ... ..	91	29	60	
Knaresborough Outer ... ..	92	22	Private	
Little Ouseburn ... ..	206	68	199	
Marton-with-Grafton ... ..	373	127	331	
Moor Monkton ... ..	192	56	174	
Nidd ... ..	147	42	Private	
Nun Monkton ... ..	251	81	218	
Pannal (Beckwithshaw) ... ..	264	87	223	
Plompton ... ..	114	29	101	
Poppleton Nether ... ..	560	156	540	
Poppleton Upper ... ..	1,050	332	1,021	
Ripley ... ..	191	63	Private	
Roecliffe ... ..	182	54	153	
Rufforth ... ..	658	98	436	
Scotton ... ..	421	128	414	
Scriven ... ..	204	40	204	
Stainley-with-Cayton ... ..	213	57	Private	8
Staveley ... ..	300	125	291	
Thornville ... ..	20	7	11	
Thorpe Underwoods ... ..	133	38	96	
Walkingham-Hill-with Occaney ... ..	28	7	Private	
Westwick ... ..	14	3	Private	
Whixley ... ..	737	175	696	
Widdington ... ..	19	4	7	
	15,739	4,263	13,342	34

The estimated population (mid 1956) is 15,860.

## 2. Water Supply.

### (a) Private Supplies.

During the year a total of 72 samples were taken for analysis; 28 proved to be unsatisfactory, but 13 of these were taken from the Copgrove area where the Council already have a scheme before the Ministry for providing a piped water supply to this community.

Generally speaking, owners of property with unsatisfactory drinking water supplies co-operate very well in providing mains water supply, and in many cases decide to modernise the property by taking advantage of an "improvement grant."

9 samples were taken from the privately owned supply to Ripley village; all of which proved to be satisfactory after chlorination.

There is no risk of "plumbo solvency" from water supplies in this area.

The following parishes are still relying on private supplies from springs, wells and bore holes:—

*Copgrove	Nidd
Haverah Park	South Stainley
Ripley	Westwick
Felliscliffe	

\*By the end of the year the Ministry had provisionally approved a scheme for a piped water supply to this area.

### (b) Public Supplies.

30 villages are supplied by the Council's own undertaking in detail, a further 12 are supplied by Harrogate Waterworks Department and 3 by York Waterworks Company. Approximately 87 per cent. of the population are now supplied with piped water.

The Council's own undertaking at Grafton derives its water supply from 3 deep bore holes. Although the raw water is very hard, it is reduced to 8 degrees to 10 degrees of hardness (Clark's scale) before distribution by the use of an entirely automatic base exchange softening plant, and it is interesting to note that during the past ten years the consumption has increased by approximately 87 per cent.

58 miles of mains of varying classes and sizes together with pumping plant is maintained by 2 attendants. During the past year there have been no particular difficulties in maintaining this supply.

A total of 49 samples were taken for analysis from public supplies, 44 of which were satisfactory. Of the 5 unsatisfactory samples, 4 were taken directly from Leeds Waterworks raw water main which passes through part of this district (unfiltered). The remaining unsatisfactory sample was taken as a routine, following certain maintenance works being carried out on one of the softening units at the Council's own undertaking at Grafton. Routine remedial measures were instituted and the supply quickly returned to normal.

1,400 yards of defective 3-inch main was renewed by the Council's own staff at Pool Lane, Nun Monkton. Mains perforation, as a result of very bad soil conditions, led to this work being undertaken. In due course, a further length of this main will have to be re-laid.

230 yards of 4-inch and 3-inch mains were also provided for the Council's Spring Gardens Housing Site at Boroughbridge.

The need for providing mechanical excavation plant and equipment still exists. Numerous small mains extensions in the Council's own Statutory area of supply could be carried out with existing staff if such equipment was available, but without which the difficulties encountered in carrying out these schemes with direct labour are almost prohibitive.

The total number of new consumers (including field troughs and farm supplies) connected during the year was 39.

Total Water Pumped:

Grafton	.....	.....	.....	.....	83,247,400 gallons
Burton Leonard	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,475,000 gallons

During the year the Council's Consulting Engineer again reported on the need for greater storage capacity at the Head Works of the Council's own undertaking, and also the provision of a balancing tank, and additional bore hole.

3. Drainage, Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

(a) Sewers and Works (Satisfactory).

The following parishes are catered for with modern or adequate sewers and sewage disposal works.



Boroughbridge  
Aldborough  
Minskip  
Farnham  
Ferrensby  
Follifoot  
Goldsborough  
Great Ouseburn  
Green Hammerton  
Hunsingore  
Kirk Hammerton  
Little Ouseburn

Marton-cum-Grafton  
Nidd  
Nun Monkton  
Upper Poppleton  
Nether Poppleton  
Ripley  
Scotton  
Scriven  
Staveley  
Walkingham Hill  
Whixley

It is increasingly apparent from recorded flow readings that the volume of sewage to be treated at the above works continues to increase as more and more properties are converted to water-borne sanitation and provided with modern conveniences.

No particular difficulties were encountered during the year, apart from the Nun Monkton works. In some cases the sewage works attendants are now having to visit some of these small works as often as twice a week in order to prevent a nuisance arising from the pollution of nearby ditches and water-courses.

During the summer months it was necessary to employ one of the attendants full time at the Tutt Valley Works at Boroughbridge.

A new works and filter bed was completed during the year, by direct labour, at Hunsingore.

A further extension of the existing sewers at Marton was prepared in the department, and completed. This involved a rather deep section of sewer to serve the Swedish Council Housing site and adjacent properties, and further extensions will be carried out which will ultimately re-sewer the village of Marton.

Towards the end of the year a scheme was prepared and approved by the Ministry to extend the Council's sewers along Grainbeck Lane, Killinghall. It is anticipated that this work will be started early in the new year and when completed, will abolish some 13 cesspools and septic tanks which have been the cause of a considerable amount of nuisance from the pollution of the adjoining water-course.

**(b) Sewers and Works (Unsatisfactory).**

The following praishes have, in varying degrees, either inadequate sewers or works and must be considered for improved schemes as soon as practicable.

Allerton	Upper & Lower	Killinghall
Arkendale	Dunsforth	Knapton
Brearton	Kettlesing	Moor Monkton
Burton Leonard	Flaxby	Beckwithshaw
Cattal	Walshford	Roecliffe;
Coneythorpe	Hessay	South Stainley
Copgrove	Hampsthwaite	Rufforth

The most urgent need is within the village of Burton Leonard. It is hoped that early in the new year the Ministry will give favourable consideration to a scheme which has already been prepared in outline by the Council's Consulting Engineer for re-draining this village which will also bring in the small community of Copgrove.

**(c) Trade Effluents.**

An industrial laundry was established at Boroughbridge during the early part of the year, and after treating their own effluent down to agreed standards, sewage is now discharged into the Council's sewers for final treatment.

3 samples of the effluent from these works were submitted to the Yorkshire Ouse River Board for analysis to ascertain whether the effluent was complying with the terms of the Trade Effluent Agreement; in all 3 cases the samples proved satisfactory.

There are no other Trade Effluent Agreements in force in this area.

**(d) Cesspit Emptyer.**

The Council's cesspit emptier which was purchased in 1954 was used on 153 occasions to relieve choked septic tanks on privately owned premises, from which an income of £304 10s. 0d. was derived.

It is the policy of the department to confine the use of this vehicle to 2 or 3 days only in each week. After private tanks have been emptied it is then employed in the same locality on a routine system of cleaning tanks, flushing sewers, etc., which are vested in the Council.

A total of 205 such visits was made to Council properties, and on many occasions this vehicle was used for relieving choked sewers which otherwise would have taken a considerable time to deal with.

(e) **Labour.**

Throughout the year your sewage works attendants again concentrated on repairing and renovating many of the smaller works.

A considerable amount of time again had to be devoted to the cleaning of lengths of open gutters and dykes which proved a big drain on labour. Until such times as the smaller villages are equipped with modern works this wastage of man-hours cannot very well be avoided.

All sewage pumps and automatic ejectors are fully maintained by your foreman and his staff with the exception of Electrical work which is maintained by a local Electrical Contractor.

It is interesting to note that during the year no particular difficulties were encountered in maintaining the present labour force, which it is assumed is probably due to the fact that wage rates and conditions of service are beginning to compare more favourably with those appertaining to private enterprise.

(f) **General.**

The steady increase in the total volume of sewage passing through some of the old sewers has led to more cases of silted and choked sewers having to be dealt with. 42 choked sewers were dealt with and in some cases the silting was sufficiently serious to warrant having to "plough" the sewers in order to restore them to their original capacity.

(g) **Sanitary Accommodation and Privy Conversions.**

It is estimated that 76.8 per cent of the sanitary accommodation in the district is water-borne, 50 privies or pail closets were abolished as a result of Informal action by your Officers and also the carrying out of "improvement grant" schemes. 25 premises were re-drained to new septic tanks.



### State of Sanitary Accommodation:

Privies	.....	.....	.....	564
Pails	.....	.....	.....	577
W.C.'s	.....	.....	.....	3,801
Total				<hr/> 4,942 <hr/>

#### (h) Rivers and Streams.

Ditches, streams and watercourses throughout the area are constantly inspected by Officers of the various River Boards.

3 samples of treated effluent were submitted for analysis—2 from the Council's Tutt Valley sewage works at Boroughbridge, both of which were satisfactory, and 1 from Grafton sewage works which did not comply in all respects, with the standards laid down. The necessary remedial action was taken, as a result of which there was no further complaint regarding the Grafton Works.

Every effort is made by your Officers, in the course of their routine duties, to reduce the pollution of ditches and watercourses to an absolute minimum. Advice and assistance is constantly given to property owners who are constructing new septic tanks, etc., and by careful siting the risk of pollution of watercourses is kept to an absolute minimum.

The practice of standardising the design of septic tanks and filter beds throughout the area has proved very popular amongst the Building fraternity who have no difficulty obtaining the consent of the River Board where a new outlet to a stream is envisaged.

I again desire to record my appreciation of the help and advice which has been given to my Department by the Yorkshire Ouse River Board and its Officers throughout the year.

## 4 Cleansing.

### Collection of Refuse.

The district is divided into 4 collection areas. With the exception of a few isolated farms (which are visited by arrangement) a fortnightly collection was maintained over the greater part of the area.



With the building of some 600 additional houses in the post war period since the fortnightly collection scheme was introduced, and the loss of time at holiday periods, it was apparent that the Council could not maintain their fortnightly collection in the Poppleton area without employing additional labour. In order to improve this situation, the Council decided to place on order an 18 cubic yard "Fore and Aft" tipper refuse collection vehicle. With the additional carrying capacity, it is hoped that the use of this vehicle, when delivered, will minimise the amount of time which has to be spent in relatively long hauls to the tip from the Poppleton area.

Collection Vehicles (10 cu. yd. Ford Side Loaders) ...	4
Total Fleet Mileage ... ..	34,196
Bins emptied ... ..	4,971
Pails emptied ... ..	577
Privies cleansed ... ..	564
Number of loads ... ..	2,086
Estimated tonnage of refuse handled ... ..	6,248
Number of Workmen employed ... ..	8

### Collecting Vehicles.

The oldest of the refuse collection vehicles is now 5 years old. Regular washing, greasing and routine servicing keeps the vehicles in a good state of repair and appearance, considering the difficult conditions under which they are called upon to operate on the tips and in certain remote parts of the area. A mobile greasing plant was purchased early in the year, and routine greasing and servicing is now undertaken by the drivers at 1,000 mile intervals. A 5,000 mile servicing is carried out by Ford Agents, which is approximately twice each year.

### Disposal.

All refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping at the recently acquired 16 acre disused quarry site at Lingerfield and the old established tip at Green Hammerton brickworks yard.

There were no tip fires during the year.

Tip covering material is, generally speaking, obtained from a near-by Mortar plant at Lingerfield. During wet weather a small quantity of ash is obtained from the Harrogate Gas Works, to assist in keeping the tip face dry and preventing the vehicles ploughing up the tipping area.

Tip maintenance would be greatly facilitated if some form of mechanisation could be employed, such as a small tractor with bulldozer blade.

During the year further progress was made in tidying up the Lingerfield quarry site and surrounds, as and when labour was available. A start was made in improving the access road to this site in order that vehicles entering and leaving could stand clear of the highway; the road at this point being rather dangerous.

The tree planting to the quarry surrounds, referred to in my last Annual Report, has now been carried out. In due time this should tend to screen the quarry from the adjacent highway.

### Salvage.

Materials recovered during the past 5 years are as follows :—

					£	s.	d.
1951	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	801	6	6
1952	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	383	6	11
1953	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	354	15	2
1954	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	387	9	9
1955	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	579	7	9
					2,706	8	2

Analysed figures of recovered materials for the year ending 31st December, 1956 :—

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.
Paper	49	7	1	—	388	0	7
Metals	17	9	—	17	120	3	7
Rags	8	12	—	7	227	9	3
Cullet	20	6	—	—	35	10	6
Lead	—	1	3	6	6	15	3
					777	19	2

In order to maintain the Lingerfield quarry tip in a satisfactory condition and deal with the increasing volume of refuse brought to the tip, one of the Council's relief sewage works attendants is employed almost full time. This man is used as a relief driver and sewage works attendant, as and when required, and 75 per cent of his wages are charged to salvage.

## 5. Housing.

Steady progress was maintained during the year in following up the results of the initial survey, as a result of which it will be seen from the following Statistics that representations for Demolition Orders were made to the Council in respect of some 46 properties.

21 Demolition Orders were made as a result of these representations.

Informal action by your Officers is constantly maintained to encourage owners to remedy some of the minor defects which exist in the houses throughout the area, and in many cases incentives offered to owners to avail themselves of an "improvement grant" is proving very useful.

### Statistics.

	Number of dwellings in the district	.....	.....	4,263'
	Number of back to back houses	.....	.....	Nil
	Total dwellings inspected for housing defects (Public Health and Housing Act)	.....	.....	208
	Number of inspections made	.....	.....	300
	Dwelling houses needing further action :—			
(a)	Number of houses in the district considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	.....	.....	78
(b)	Number of houses (excluding (a)) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation			241
(c)	Defective dwelling houses rendered fit in con- sequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	.....	.....	11



	Defective dwelling houses in which defects were remedied as a result of informal action .....	56
(d)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Statutory Notices were served under the Housing Act, 1936 requiring repairs .....	3
	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices .....	2
(e)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied under Public Health Acts .....	9
	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of Informal notices .....	6
(f)	Number of representations made, under the Housing Act, 1936, in respect of dwelling houses unfit for habitation .....	46
	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .....	21
	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Order .....	2
(g)	Number of representations to Local Authority with a view to the making of Closing Orders under Sections 10 and 11 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953 .....	4
	Number of Closing Orders made .....	4

### **New Houses Completed.**

There has been a very obvious increase in new building by private enterprise during the year which has tended to increase the work of the department. The main areas of development are still Poppleton and Killinghall which enjoy the amenities of the nearby towns of York and Harrogate.

Inspection of new buildings in the course of erection is carried out by your Officers in conjunction with other routine work, and it is now obvious that the amount of work involved in this direction

has increased beyond the immediate post war period. The position with regard to new houses by the end of the year was :—

Completed by the Local Authority	.....	.....	31
Completed by Private Enterprise	.....	.....	73
Under construction (Private)	.....	.....	34
			<hr/>
			138
			<hr/>

### **Town and Country Planning and Building Control.**

Routine work in handling deposited plans for bye-law and planning approval has again occupied a large part of the time of your Officers and Clerical staff. Many applications are submitted informally and advice sought on alteration work, particularly before final plans are deposited.

Plans deposited for approval under Building Bye-laws	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161
Applications for Planning consideration	.....	.....				165
Applications under Control of Advertisement Regulations	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
						<hr/>
Total applications dealt with in 1956	.....					333
						<hr/>

In view of the ever increasing number of callers to the department, and the volume of telephone calls being dealt with, it is quite apparent that the accommodation of the department is totally inadequate to meet present needs. At times it is almost impossible for the clerical and technical staff (who share the drawing office) to work under such overcrowded conditions. The amount of unproductive time which is lost through other members of the staff interviewing callers and dealing with telephonic enquiries in the same office is considerable. The filing of approved plans and other essential documents relating to surveys and schemes is a constant source of concern, particularly when it is considered that a total of some 4,000 plans have to be filed but readily available for quick and easy reference. The time has now arrived when the Council should strongly consider the possibility of acquiring alternative office accommodation in order to relieve this state of overcrowding which is also apparent in other departments.

TOWNSHIPS	Number of Inhabited Houses	Council Houses		Private Houses		Demo- lition Orders 1956	Under- takings accept- ed 1956	Houses Demol- ished 1956
		Pre. 1939	Post 1939	Pre. 1939	Post 1939			
Allerton-Mauleverer- with-Hopperton ...	42	—	—	42	—	—	—	—
Arkendale ...	41	4	—	37	—	—	—	—
Boroughbridge ...	561	30	33	405	24	6	—	—
Aldborough ...		34	23			3	—	—
Minskip ...		6	6			—	—	—
Brearton ...	42	—	—	41	1	—	2	—
Burton Leonard ...	169	6	10	148	5	4	—	—
Cattal ...	38	—	—	37	1	—	—	—
Coneythorpe-and- Clareton ...	14	—	—	14	—	—	—	—
Copgrove ...	25	—	—	23	2	—	—	—
Dunsforth Lower ...	22	—	—	22	—	—	—	—
Dunsforth Upper-with- Branton Green ...	41	4	—	35	2	—	—	—
Farnham ...	38	—	—	37	1	—	—	—
Felliscliffe ...	77	—	—	77	—	—	—	—
Ferrensby ...	43	2	10	29	2	—	3	—
Flaxby ...	15	4	—	9	2	—	—	—
Follifoot ...	124	6	22	94	2	—	—	—
Golsborough ...	49	—	6	41	2	—	—	—
Great Ouseburn ..	108	8	12	87	1	2	—	2
Great Ribston-with- Walshford ...	37	—	—	36	1	—	—	—
Green Hammerton ...	187	22	29	100	36	—	3	—
Hampsthwaite ...	188	14	23	150	1	—	—	—
Haverah Park ...	12	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
Hessay ...	31	6	—	24	1	—	—	—
Hunsingore ...	40	—	4	35	1	—	—	—
Killinghall ...	351	12	42	256	41	—	—	—
Kirby Hall ...	11	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
Kirk Hammerton ...	129	22	5	100	2	—	—	—
Knapton ...	29	—	—	29	—	—	—	—
Knaresborough Outer ...	22	—	—	16	6	—	—	—
Little Ouseburn ...	68	6	8	51	3	—	—	—
Marton-with-Grafton ...	127	8	8	108	3	—	—	—
Moor Monkton ...	56	4	—	50	2	3	—	—
Nidd ...	42	2	—	40	—	—	—	—
Nun Monkton ...	81	4	6	65	6	—	—	—
Pannal ...	87	—	—	82	5	—	—	—
Plompton ...	29	—	—	29	—	—	—	—
Poppleton Nether ...	156	20	27	70	39	—	1	—
Poppleton Upper ...	332	24	22	175	111	—	1	—
Ripley ...	63	—	—	62	1	—	—	—
Roecliffe ...	54	3	—	46	5	—	—	—
Rufforth ...	98	6	15	75	2	—	—	—
Scotton ...	128	6	8	109	5	—	—	—
Scriven ...	40	—	—	38	2	—	—	—
Stainley-with-Cayton ..	57	6	2	45	4	—	1	—
Staveley ...	125	20	14	86	5	3	—	—
Thornville ...	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Thorpe Underwoods ...	38	4	—	32	2	—	—	—
Walkingham Hill-with- Occaney ...	7	—	—	5	2	—	—	—
Westwick ...	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Whixley ...	175	26	24	125	—	—	—	—
Widdington ...	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b> ...	4,263	319	359	3,254	331	21	11	2



### **Housing Act, 1954—Improvement Grants.**

A steady flow of applications and enquiries from owners for 'improvement grants' was dealt with during the year. Your technical officers are constantly meeting owners and builders to discuss such schemes prior to their formal submission, and although some of the proposals are not proceeded with immediately, the number of properties which are modernised as a result of approved schemes is quite encouraging.

A simplified system for costing out these works continues to be applied, and in the majority of cases works quite well. The position by the end of the year was as follows :—

Total number of grants refused	.....	2
Total number of grants approved	.....	41
Number of premises involved	.....	56
Total loan to owners	.....	£7,658
Total visits by officers	.....	91

### **Local Land Charges —Requisition for Information.**

During the year 270 requests for information in connection with Local Land charges were passed through the Department.

### **Tents, Vans, Sheds and Caravans.**

Inspection of individual and collectively licenced caravan sites is undertaken along with other routine work. Generally speaking, conditions existing on these sites are very good, but as is to be expected, there continues to be a steady increase in the number of applications received.

Number of licenced sites (for over 2 caravans) (2 of which are for summer months only).	6
Number of caravans on licenced sites	81
Number of individual licences	22

## **6. Food.**

During the year a survey was carried out of the food premises in the area, under the Food and Drugs Act and the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955. A total of 153 premises were inspected out of which 93 were found to be satisfactory.



Whilst a high standard of hygiene was practiced in the majority of cases, 73 premises failed to comply with the Regulations — the most common failing being the absence of proper washing facilities both for cleansing equipment and personal washing. The owners and occupiers of such premises have been informed and advice given where necessary.

**Licenced Premises.**

There are a total of 63 hotels and public houses in the area all of which were inspected throughout the year. 29 of these premises were not up to standard, the chief defect being the absence of washing facilities conveniently accessible to the bar for the cleansing of glasses. 12 premises have structural defects which have been brought to the notice of the owners concerned and a good measure of co-operation is being obtained.

**Restaurant Kitchens.**

There are 21 premises such as cafes, where meals are prepared, also 3 canteens run by the West Riding Education Authority for school dinners which are well equipped and satisfactory.

Most of the cafes fall short of the standards laid down, but only on minor points, and steps are being taken to get owners to remedy these.

The position by the end of the year with regard to food premises was as follows :—

Bakehouses	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Butcher's Shops	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Slaughter houses (licenced)			.....	.....	8
Cafes etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Licenced Premises		.....	.....	.....	63
Fried Fish Shops	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
School Canteens	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Grocer's Shops	.....	.....	.....	.....	33

**Slaughterhouses.**

In the 8 licenced slaughterhouses a 100 per cent inspection of carcase meat and offal has been carried out and the co-operation of butchers is generally satisfactory.

6 slaughterhouses are attached to butcher's shops and whilst most of these cannot be considered ideal from both the layout and siting point of view, a high standard of hygiene is practiced in each.

Most of the slaughtering takes place in a larger slaughterhouse at Hampsthwaite, which is also a Certification Centre for the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, under their Fatstock Guarantee Scheme. The Council's meat inspectors act as certifying officers. This slaughterhouse has separate facilities for lairage, slaughtering and cooling and is sited well away from the nearest dwellings.

Total Number of Pigs Graded	.....	1,987
Income derived therefrom	.....	£51-5-4

**CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED**

	Cattle (excluding cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed ... ..	1,053	137	199	3,396	5,251	10,036
Number inspected ... ..	1,053	137	199	3,396	5,251	10,036
<b>All diseases except Tuberculosis</b>						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	1	4	2	4	4	15
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	111	35	3	52	264	465
Percentage of number in- spected affected with disease other than Tubercu- losis ... ..	10.63%	28.47%	2.51%	1.65%	5.1%	—
<b>Tuberculosis only</b>						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	2	8	Nil	Nil	7	17
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	66	9	Nil	Nil	195	270
Percentage of number in- spected affected with Tuberculosis ... ..	6.46%	12.41%	Nil	Nil	3.85%	—

Carcase meat, organs and/or offal rejected as unfit for human consumption :—

For Tuberculosis	.....	9,312 lbs.
For other diseases	.....	6,692 lbs.
Total	.....	<u>16,004 lbs.</u>

Condemned meat, after staining, is removed from the slaughterhouses, under supervision of the Council's staff, and disposed of. Income from the disposal of condemned meat is £120 per annum.

### Butcher's Shops.

There are 12 butcher's shops within the district, 6 of which have a slaughterhouse adjacent and 9 of which are used for the manufacture of meat products and are, therefore, registered.

### Ice Cream Premises.

There are no manufacturers of ice cream within the district, and 38 premises are registered under the Food and Drugs Acts for the storage and sale of pre-packed ice cream.

### Milk Supply.

Dealers and Supplementary Dealers premises are inspected along with other routine work, and generally speaking, the conditions existing at their premises are quite satisfactory.

Routine milk sampling cannot be carried out to any large extent due to shortage of staff.

Number of licences in force for :—

Tuberculin Tested Milk	.....	Dealers 3	Supplementary 7
Pasteurised	.....	Dealers 3	Supplementary 7
Sterilised	.....	Dealers Nil	Supplementary 3



## 7. Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Routine inspection of premises by the Council's Rodent Officer was largely confined to farms and agricultural property, and a total of 1,099 visits were made during the year, as follows :—

Local Authority Undertakings	.....	...	81
Business Premises	.....	.....	69
Dwellings	.....	.....	56
Farms	.....	.....	893
Number of miles covered in 1956	.....		4,468

The total number of infestations (other than Local Authority properties) found to exist was 106, with a further 15 infestations at premises vested in the Local Authority such as sewage works and tips. In every case of infestation a full treatment was carried out.

Comparison with last year's figures again shows a steady decline in the number of infestations found. In many cases where infestations are discovered the owner of the farm concerned now chooses to carry out his own treatment, using proprietary brands of warfarin poison, which are readily available to the general public and which, if properly laid, are quite effective. The income from private treatments during the year was £154-0-0.

The minimum charge per treatment was maintained at 35/- but the actual cost to the Council, taking into account the Ministry grant was £119-4-4.

## 8. Factories Act.

The number of factories registered is 102, to which 53 visits were made to ensure the provisions of the Acts were being complied with. 17 premises were found unsatisfactory, 16 of which were remedied after serving Informal Notices on the owners.

In conjunction with the County Fire Officer, one "Means of Escape in Case of Fire" certificate was granted towards the end of the year.

At one particular factory in the area 4 smoke observations were taken during the year from which it was noted that stoking

methods were inefficient. The owners co-operated very well and as a result of representation to them, entirely new boiler equipment was installed.

#### **9. Petroleum Consolidated Regulations.**

There are a total of 59 premises within the area which are licenced to store petroleum. The majority of these licences are granted in favour of underground storage tanks, all of which comply with the regulations.



